

#### **Outline**

?Most important meal of the day

-Who believes this

-Eating v. Skipping Breakfast

-What to eat for breakfast

## Children's Perceptions

- Breakfast Program schools
  - Improved energy and attention
- Control schools
  - Wish to be thinner
  - Diet
  - Skip breakfast to avoid becoming fat



- Findings
  - -42% no breakfast within past 5 days
  - -41% trying to lose weight
  - -37% dieting to lose weight
  - -25% using excessive dietary practices (fasting, diet pills, laxatives, vomiting)

#### Adolescents

- No breakfast
  - -More likely to
    - Perceive self as overweight
    - Try to lose weight
      - -Fast

## Implications of Perceptions

Lifestyle of unhealthy wt management

Teach why

Practical strategies to address barriers

 Encourage behavioral changes for children and parents



- Performance
- Cognition
- Learning skills
- Creativity
- Memory
- Mood

- Nutritional Intake & Status
- Attendance
- Dropout rates
- Wt loss
- Lipid Panel

## Eating v. Omitting Breakfast

- Eating Breakfast
  - -Cereal & milk before 0800
  - -Cookie between 1030 and 1100
- Omitting Breakfast
  - -Cookie between 1030 and 1100
  - -Cereal & milk between 1200 and 1330

## Eating v. Omitting Breakfast

- RESULTS:
  - -Omitting Breakfast
    - Energy intake
    - Cholesterol
    - Resting energy expenditure
    - Insulin response

#### What to eat for breakfast

- Cereal (high fiber)
- Vitamin D
- Calcium
- Whole-grain bread
- Fresh fruit

### What to eat for breakfast

High fiber, whole-wheat,
fresh fruit

Less likely to overeat at lunch

#### Breakfast habits and cholesterol

- 6 categories
  - -\*\*Skipper
  - -\*\*Ready-to-Eat cereal with Fiber
  - -Traditional Breakfast
  - -Chips or Sweets
  - -Other Ready-to-Eat
  - -Mixed Breakfasts

# Breakfast cereals related to micronutrients & lipids

 OBJECTIVE: -Breakfast cereal and... »Dietary habits »Nutrient intakes »Nutritional status

#### **Breakfast cereals**

- RESULTS:
  - -Intakes
    - Iron, B vitamins, and vitamin D
  - -Status
    - Iron
    - Folate, B12, B6, thiamin, riboflavin
    - Cholesterol

## Calcium, vitamin D and food intake

- High dairy calcium and D
- No immediate effect on hunger and satiety
- Suppressed food intake over next 24 hours

